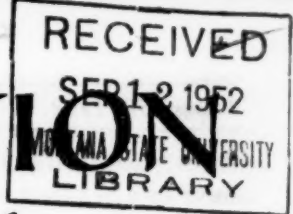


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Austria



AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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August 30, 1952

STATE DEPARTMENT STRESSES PUNITIVE SPIRIT OF RECENT SOVIET NOTE ON AUSTRIA. — In a release of August 18, 1952 with regard to the recent Soviet note on the Austrian Treaty the U.S. Department of State states that "this note harks back to the suspicious and punitive spirit of 1945 and strays from the point by making the re-establishment of Austrian sovereignty dependent on a solution of the Trieste question."

This is not the first time that the Soviet Government has thrown extraneous issues into the 258 meetings on the Treaty. In earlier discussions the settlement of the "dried pea debt" was made the condition for granting Austria her sovereignty. The Soviets claimed that dry peas which they had given to the starving population of Vienna in 1945 had to be paid for before any further discussions on the Treaty could take place. This "debt" was to be made the subject of bilateral discussion with the Austrian Government. Yet, despite repeated invitations from the Austrian side, no Soviet representative could even be found to engage in such discussions. There is no guarantee that this "debt" will not at any time bedevil future negotiations. The Soviet communication is at pains to attack the proposed "abbreviated treaty" which was suggested — after 258 meetings — as a basis for discussion by the three Western powers in their Notes of March 13, 1952. The Soviet Note criticizes the abbreviated treaty on specific grounds. The USSR says that the abbreviated treaty does not "guarantee democratic rights and freedoms to the Austrian people" and "does not envisage those measures which would guarantee free activity to democratic parties and organizations and would not prevent the existence of organizations hostile to democracy and peace in Austria. The fact is that guarantees for free elections, conducted through secret ballot, are provided for in the Austrian Constitution. Three general elections have been held under these provisions in Austria since 1945. It is from the popular support thus derived that the Austrian Government — a coalition of the Socialist and People's Parties — derives its power. Under these provisions Austria has demonstrated her ability to maintain a stable, popularly

elected and democratic government for the past seven years. The fact further is that the Austrian Constitution also contains guarantees of the basic human rights and freedoms."

The release further states: "The United States was never at war with the Republic of Austria. In the Moscow Declaration of November 1, 1943, the Allied and Associated powers announced that one of their primary war aims was to restore to Austria — 'the first victim of Nazi aggression' — her sovereignty and independence. Yet she has now been occupied for 14 years. It would seem, therefore, not necessary that any of these things be written into a treaty designed simply to restore the sovereignty and independence of Austria. The Department of State is still at a loss to understand why the Soviet representative failed to appear at the last meeting of the Treaty Deputies, which was called for London on January 21, 1952. His absence becomes the more mysterious in the light of the present Soviet communication. The United States remains willing to explore any channels of negotiation which will result in the discharge of the clear moral obligation incurred at Moscow on November 1, 1943."

AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND MEETING IN MEXICO CITY; WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK VISIT ALSO SCHEDULED.

Dr. Reinhard Kamitz, the Austrian Minister of Finance, in an interview granted to the Neue Wiener Tageszeitung before his departure for Mexico City, where he is to attend the general meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, made the following statement:

"The maintenance of the present volume of investment deriving from the Austrian tax yield cannot continue, since the resultant, almost unbearable tax burden would severely affect the ability of the entire Austrian economy to compete on the world market. The export industry would be especially hard hit. The endeavor must therefore be made to accomplish a gradual transition to the financing of certain investment undertakings by means of normal loan procedures, and to seek loans both at home and abroad.

"During my stay in Washington I plan to see the leading officials of the Mutual Security Administration and the Department of State, and to discuss Austria's economic problems with them in detail. In the talk which I plan to give before the National Foreign Trade Council in New York on September 18th, I am going to point out the interest which Austria has in the intensification and strengthening of world economic relations, and I also intend to mention the factors

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which condition Austria's economic growth, and which will serve as a key to the expansion of our international relations in all fields.

"Since, moreover, the financing of hydroelectric projects lies within the sphere of competency of the World Bank, it is our intention to try to interest this organization in Austria's proposed power projects, in view of the tremendous outlay which will be required to bring these projects to completion; and we plan to make use of any opportunities which may exist. I hope that we will succeed in arousing due interest in Austria's enormous power resources, which far exceed the country's domestic needs."

AUSTRIAN PRESS COMMENT ON SOVIET NOTE OF AUGUST 15, 1952. The "Neue Wiener Tageszeitung", organ of the People's Party, had this to say on the Soviet reply: "One could (now that the note has arrived) reconcile oneself to the unalterable and sit back for the next few years to see what results will be achieved at the 259th to 500th meeting of the special deputies, were it not for the fact that the old Treaty, on which Moscow wishes to negotiate, has long since become an anachronism. The greater therefore was the foresight of the Austrian Government and of its Foreign Minister in having taken steps to bring the Austrian question to the forum of the United Nations rather than allow it to be endlessly deferred again. It may very well be that the moment the world discusses the overall complex of the Austrian problem, the latter will appear in an entirely new light and may even be differently assessed by Moscow."

The Socialist Party organ "Arbeiter-Zeitung" made this comment: "The matter stands where it was: the Soviet Union does not want to release Austria. The lumping of the Austrian question with that of Trieste is a typical example of procrastination which borders on derision. Just as cynical is the (Russian) claim that the Evacuation Protocol does not assure Austria the freedom to choose its Government on the basis of free elections. Surely even Moscow has not overlooked the fact that already twice since the war a Government has been elected on the basis of free, nationwide Parliamentary elections and that the country has a constitution which guarantees the existence of a Russian party, a party which is constantly intriguing against Austria and trying to harm the country wherever it can. No less cynical is the note's remark regarding the need for Austria to be defended by armed forces of her own. Here in Austria, the Russian High Commissioner and his Communists see a camouflaged tank in every dirt truck, and in Moscow they are worrying about the fact that the Evacuation Protocol does not contain anything about an Austrian Army! This maneuver will fool no one in Austria."

DENAZIFICATION IN AUSTRIA. Following the recent amnesty granted to certain categories of Nazis by the Austrian Parliament, charges have been made during the past few months that former National Socialists were being treated with undue clemency by the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the Second Austrian Republic. The of-

ficial "Austrian Year Book", which has just been published by the Austrian Government, contains the following facts about denazification in Austria since the end of the war:

Pursuant to the Denazification Law adopted by the Austrian Parliament after World War II, people's courts were set up throughout the country for hearing criminal charges against ex-Nazis. By December 31, 1951, the Attorney General had instituted proceedings in 27,768 cases. As a result, 13,362 former Nazis were convicted on various charges and 9,501 were cleared. No less than 43 former Nazis were sentenced to death and 13,319 received jail sentences. Of these, 33 were sentenced for life, 260 for 10 to 20 years, 374 for 5 to 10 years, 8,249 for one to five years, and 4,403 for periods of up to one year. By the end of 1951, fifty-five persons were still being held for further court action.

In addition, all those who had merely been nominal party members but had not committed any crimes were compelled to register as former Nazis. On November 1, 1951, a total of 35,221 persons were listed as tainted or compromised, including 33,941 men and 1,280 women. All of them must atone for their past behavior by the loss of certain civic rights and the payment of fines, as provided for in the Denazification Law. Some of the provisions affecting these persons involve the payment of a so-called atonement fine, disqualification from federal, provincial or municipal office, and loss of retirement pensions and dismissal pay for those who were fired in accordance with the law. Moreover, such persons are barred from managerial positions in trade and industry, cannot exercise a number of important professions, are excluded from editorial newspaper work, must accept certain prescribed jobs and can be detained in camps. They cannot be elected to public office for the rest of their lives.

During the last legislative session of the Austrian Parliament, a number of amnesty laws were adopted, which, however, will not benefit any former Nazi convicted by a people's court, nor all those who were required to register, but only certain categories of party members. The new measures provide that some of the above-mentioned disqualifications will be lifted.

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AUSTRIAN M.P. FINDS ALLIED CONTROL AGREEMENT LEGALLY UNTENABLE.

Dr. Lujo Tonicic, Austrian Member of Parliament, recently published a searching legal opinion in which he analyzed the second Allied Control Agreement for Austria from the juridical point of view. In his introduction, he states that, in terms of international law, the second Allied Control Agreement of June 1946 is an agreement to the detriment of a third party, i.e. Austria, which the latter has never recognized. In addition, Article 3 of the Agreement explicitly provides that the Allies shall support the Austrian Government in the establishment of a healthy, democratic life and the maintenance of law and order. Never-

theless, so Dr. Toncic charges, Austrian justice has been interfered with; Austrians have been abducted from the country, broadcasting facilities were being controlled, etc. Article 14, moreover, expressly provided that the Allies were to enter into consultation, with regard to modifying the Agreement, no later than six months after its signing. It would therefore have been the duty of the Allies to revise it.

There were also other serious misgivings about the Agreement. All signatories had also signed the United Nations Charter, Article 103 of which specifically states that "in the event of a conflict between the obligations resulting from the within Charter and the provisions of any other international agreement, the obligations resulting from the within Charter shall in any case take precedence." Article 6 of the Agreement provides for Allied controls with regard to the Austrian Constitution and prohibits amendments of the Constitution without the unanimous consent of all four Occupying Powers. The purpose of this article, so Dr. Toncic believes, could only have been to prevent undemocratic constitutional amendments. But misuse of the veto had always led to the decline of those institutions where it was applied. Deputy Toncic reaches the conclusion that in actual practice the Control Agreement is accomplishing just the opposite of what it originally set out to do, namely to guarantee democracy in Austria. This development justified the question as to whether this instrument had not already reached the point where it was of more than doubtful value.

AUSTRIAN AND CANADIAN MINISTER APPOINTED IN VIENNA AND OTTAWA RESPECTIVELY. In the desire to strengthen the friendly relations between their countries, the governments of Austria and Canada have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions. Dr. Max Loewenthal has been appointed Austrian Minister to Canada and will act in that capacity jointly with his present duties as Austrian Ambassador to the United States. The present Austrian Consulate General in Ottawa is to be replaced by an Austrian Legation, which, in the absence of the Minister, will be under a Charge d'Affaires a.i.

Dr. Victor Dore has been appointed Canadian Minister to Austria and will act in that capacity jointly with his present duties as Minister to Switzerland. He will reside in Bern and will make periodic visits to Vienna.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO SURVEY EMIGRATION SITUATION IN AUSTRIA. Australian Minister of Labor and Immigration Holt arrived in Austria for a brief visit in mid-August. Upon his arrival he declared that a number of Displaced Persons still in Austria would be given a chance to emigrate to Australia. He said that as soon as the program now being discussed for the immigration of Austrians to Australia was set he would announce all the details, adding that construction workers, farmers, skilled industrial workers and particularly qualified physicians would have the best chance of being accepted for resettlement in Australia.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC AID TO AUSTRIA DISCUSSED IN VIENNA. W. John Kenney, Deputy Director of the Mutual Security Administration, and U.S. Ambassador-at-Large W.H. Draper arrived in Vienna early in August to discuss American economic aid to Austria. President Koerner received the two representatives on August 9th, following which the American officials saw Chancellor Leopold Figl, Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer and Minister of Finance Kamitz. The question of continued American economic aid was discussed in great detail in the presence of Austria's leading economic officials and E.R.P. representative Taucher.

At a reception given by the Austrian Government in honor of the American guests, Chancellor Figl said that "as compared to other countries of the free world, Austria was in a special situation after seven years of occupation by the Big Four, in that neither the Austrian Parliament nor the Austrian Government were in a position to make free and independent decisions. I should like to thank the United States for its support; just as over 260 years ago (in 1683 at the time of the Turkish Siege of Vienna - Ed.), it has enabled us again to become a bulwark of freedom. Earnest and courageous adherence to this responsibility will govern the future of Austria."

In reply, Ambassador Draper paid tribute to the progress Austria had achieved since the war. He added that the Government and people of the United States were confident that Austria would soon regain her full freedom and independence.

PROGRAM FOR AUSTRIAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS ANNOUNCED. The program for this year's Austrian Catholic Convention is to include the following main events: *September 10th:* Formal reception of Cardinal Innitzer, the papal legate, at the Austrian border by representatives of the ecclesiastical and government authorities. On the same day, welcoming of the legate in Vienna by the President, the Government, the Episcopate and the Vienna city officials, climaxed by the reception of the Cardinal in St. Stephen's Cathedral. *September 11th:* All church bells in Austria to be rung. Opening service in St. Stephen's Cathedral. The solemn opening ceremonies, to be held at 8:15 p.m., are to be presided over by Archbishop Rohrer, and by Prof. Henz, the chairman of the Catholic Congress. Dr. Hugo Rahner, S.J., will deliver an address on the subject "Freedom and the Dignity of Man". *September 12th:* Memorial Mass at Kahlenberg, and procession of priests from St. Stephen's Cathedral across the Praterstern to the Vienna Stadium, where a pontifical Mass will be celebrated, and a sermon delivered by the well-known Jesuit father, P. Lombardi. *September 13th:* Celebration of the pontifical Mass in St. Stephen's, and meeting of the Catholic Youth in the Rathaus Square, with sermons and addresses, followed by a torch parade of the Catholic Youth along the Ring and Kaerntnerstrasse. *September 14:* In the morning, a pontifical Mass will be celebrated in Vienna's Heldenplatz by Cardinal Innitzer, the papal legate and Archbishop of Vienna. Formal closing in the Rathaus Square at 2:30 p.m., with addresses by Prof. Henz and Msgr. Mauer, member of the Consistory, and the reading of a message from the Pope.

ACTIVE AUSTRIAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN JULY.

A survey of Austria's foreign trade during the first half of this year reveals the following figures: Total imports, 7,859,000,000 schillings, of which 1,347,000,000 were for ERP imports and 6,512,000,000 for commercial imports; total exports amounted to 5,248,000,000 schillings, the import surplus thus being 1,264,000,000. Only in March did exports approximate the desired volume of a billion schillings. The debit in the country's balance of foreign trade, totalling more than one and a quarter billion schillings, is causing serious concern in Austrian economic circles.

Some comfort was derived from the fact that in July 1952, Austria's balance of payments toward the European Payments Union (EPU) reflected a credit of 6,100,000 dollars. If between July and September Austria can retain this active balance with the EPU, there is a good chance that the country will be able to balance its accounts with the EPU member countries during the second half of the year. But the twin problems of exports and productivity continue to represent the key to Austria's economy. The survey further showed that Western Germany has again become Austria's major trade partner.

AUSTRIA INTENSIFIES FOREIGN TRADE TO BRIDGE EXPORT-IMPORT GAP.

In view of the unfavorable development in Austria's foreign trade, the Austrian Government has initiated a number of economic talks with various countries. The planned intensification of Austrian foreign trade with the West German Republic was given a marked impetus by the release of more than 10,000,000 D-Mark for the export to Germany of finished textile products, raw materials and yarn. Negotiations are also being conducted with France, Algeria and Switzerland with regard to the export of wood. Paper and cellulose exports showed a slight upward trend in August. On the occasion of Foreign Minister Gruber's visit to Brazil, the Brazilian Foreign Minister announced that the volume of trade between the two countries would be increased from 31,000,000 to 36,000,000 dollars in 1952. Plans are also being made for increasing Austrian exports to India, Uruguay and Denmark.

10% OF AUSTRIAN ARABLE LAND UNDER ALLIED REQUISITION.

The Austrian Socialist News Service recently reported that 115,980 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) of Austrian land (i.e. 6500 hectares more than last year) are under requisition by the four Occupying Powers. This area represents 10% of the country's arable land. Most of this area, in fact 112,747 hectares, are being held by the Russians (66,838 hectares in Lower Austria, 38,866 hectares in the Burgenland and 7,043 hectares in the Muehlviertel). The Americans hold 1,082 hectares, the British 867 and the French 322. This increase in requisitioned farmland is apparent from the release of new data on Allied requisitions, although, as the "Wiener Kurier" points out, complete data are still not available on a number of properties.

SOVIETS IN AUSTRIA CLAIM 1160 LOCOMOTIVES AS THEIRS.

There are 1160 locomotives in the Russian occupation zone of Austria at the present time with Soviet war booty markings ("USSR" and the hammer-and-wrench insignia). Of the steam locomotives claimed by the Russians as war booty, 539 are of Austrian origin, since even before the German occupation of Austria they were already part of the Austrian Federal Railroads and cannot therefore be regarded as "German assets". As early as August 10, 1945, the Russians had registered all the locomotives in their occupation zone as war booty and had even distributed a large number of them to the countries of Eastern Europe. In addition to all this, the Socialist News Service now reports that during a recent scrap-conversion operation carried out by the Soviet authorities in their zone 250 Austrian locomotives were earmarked for dismantling. This represents a new and serious loss for Austria's economy.

AUSTRIA PROTESTS MAIL DELAYS DUE TO ALLIED CENSORSHIP.

In view of the fact that Austrian mail forwarding has been subject to delays since 1946 as the result of censorship by the Occupying Powers, the Ministry of the Interior was recently called upon to appeal to the Allied Council to speed up the handling of mail by the censorship bureau, and particularly that of business letters. Censorship of insured mail was recently relaxed to the extent that only spot checks are made. During the last six months, 33 censors have been dropped (ten of these from the Soviet censorship bureau). At the beginning of 1952, forty censorship bureau employees were given notice. Since January 1950, censorship personnel has been reduced from 1177 to 757. Austrian taxpayers pay over a million schillings a month to support the censorship bureaus. The censorship bureaus employ a staff of foreign language experts. The Russians keep a staff of 190 censors busy and also maintain monitoring facilities at the central telephone exchange in Vienna. Only the President of Austria, the members of the Government and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are exempt from mail, telegram and telephone censorship.

COMMUNIST UNION DOMINATION OF DONAWITZ STEEL PLANT BROKEN.

The results of the recent shop steward elections at the Donawitz Steel Plant were especially gratifying because it was the first time in five years, i.e. since 1947, that the Communists failed to win a majority in the union of Austria's largest industrial enterprise. A total of 4538 valid votes were cast out of 4795 workers and employees. Of these, the Socialists polled 2011 votes entitling them to 10 mandates (in March 1952, they had won 1774 votes and 9 mandates; in 1950, 1945 votes and 8 mandates); the Communists polled 1983 votes and won 9 mandates (in March 1952, they obtained 2076 votes and 11 mandates; in 1950, 2734 votes and 12 mandates); and the People's Party got 544 votes and 2 mandates (in March 1952, they won 319 votes and 1 mandate; in 1950, 483 votes and 3 mandates). Since

1950, therefore, the Socialists have gained two mandates and the Communists have lost three. The elections held in March of this year had been declared invalid.

The results of the shop steward elections held in Kaprun on June 18 reflected a similar trend. The 1375 valid votes were cast as follows: 656 for the Socialist list of candidates (8 mandates), 340 for the candidates of the League of Independents (4 mandates), 304 for the "unity list" of the Communist Party (3 mandates), and 75 (no mandate) for the candidates of the People's Party. In the last elections, the Communists had won 5 mandates.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESSES IN AUSTRIA.

In the first half of 1952 Austria had the opportunity to welcome three international Labor Congresses. From May 9 to 11, the International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Workers convened its 8th Congress in Vienna. The congress took place at the meeting hall of the Austrian Federal Trade Union headquarters and was greeted on opening day by A.F.T.U. President Johann Boehm. Thirty-one delegates from eleven countries representing 600,000 members of the International Union were present. The congress dealt with wages and working conditions in the member countries. On May 28 and 29, 1952, forty-four delegates from fourteen European countries representing more than 1,000,000 organized agricultural workers assembled at the Emperor Hall in Salzburg for the 12th Congress of the International Federation of Agricultural Workers. The congress dealt with the important question of organizing plantation workers. From June 3 to 5, 1952, the Congress of the International Association of Shoe and Boot Operatives and Leather Workers was held at Hohensalzburg Castle in Salzburg. Seventy delegates from ten countries and Austria took part. The agenda included discussion of the 40-hour week for shoe and leather workers. The congress also heard talks on technical developments in the leather and shoe industry.

PROGRESS IN VIENNA'S MUNICIPAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

It was recently announced that the City of Vienna will soon begin construction of its 20,000th apartment dwelling. By July 31, 1952, the municipal authorities had already initiated work on a total of 23,267 such dwellings. Of these, 19,689 apartments were part of the regular building program, whereas the balance of 3,578 apartments were added under a speed-up emergency program or are in the form of attic apartments. Thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty-eight of these dwellings have already been turned over to their tenants. As a result of Vienna's postwar housing program, more than 30,000 persons have received apartments. These various municipal projects involved the following quantities of construction materials: 55,700 tons in 1945; 186,000 tons in 1947; 452,000 tons in 1948; 838,000 tons in 1949 and 1,222,000 tons in 1951.

AUSTRIA GRANTS ISRAEL 100,000,000 SCHILLING CREDIT FOR PURCHASE OF AUSTRIAN COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT. Negotiations between Israeli representatives and the Austrian Government regarding the commodities Is-

rael will import from Austria on the basis of the 100,000,000-schilling credit the latter granted her in May of this year were successfully concluded in Vienna at the beginning of August. The percentual allocation of the total credit will cover six groups of commodities, as follows: wood products will account for up to 20% of the total credit, machinery and industrial equipment up to 20%, textile fibers up to 15%, electric products up to 10%, construction materials up to 10%, and miscellaneous items, such as trucks, fire extinguishers and chemicals, up to 25%.

OVER 1000 FOREIGN FIRMS TO EXHIBIT AT VIENNA FALL FAIR.

As a result of Austria's unfavorable export position, the Vienna Trade Fair this fall will give special emphasis to Austrian export products. The number of exhibitors has now increased to 2700, with more than a thousand foreign exhibitors from twenty-three countries and three continents participating. The largest foreign contingent is that from the German Federal Republic (477 exhibitors) and the German Democratic Republic (18 exhibitors). The other major national contingents are those from Italy (165 exhibitors), France (90), Switzerland (76) and Great Britain (68). In addition, the following seven countries will also have a collective exhibit: Bulgaria, Great Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and, for the first time since the war, the Soviet Union, which is erecting a national pavilion of its own.

DAILY BOARDING-HOUSE AND HOTEL RATES IN AUSTRIA.

The daily rates of Austrian boarding houses and hotels (room and board) are as follows for the various price categories (exclusive of taxes):

	Lower Austria	Styria	Carinthia	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Vorarlberg	Tyrol	Total or Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 - 7
No. of Rate Tariffs Covered (*)	895	743	832	606	532	371	686	4,665
(Price Categories in Per Cent)								
Up to 25 schill.	41.6	32.4	15.9	17.6	3.8	—	0.6	18.7
26 to 35 schill.	46.1	40.0	42.3	34.5	29.4	14.9	9.4	33.2
36 to 45 schill.	10.4	18.1	21.0	24.5	26.7	34.4	26.2	21.4
46 to 60 schill.	1.5	6.7	13.1	14.8	22.0	33.0	36.3	16.2
Above 60 schill.	0.4	2.8	7.7	8.6	18.1	17.8	27.5	10.5

(*) In the cases where the boarding houses and hotels have indicated a rate range covering several price categories, the rate tariffs have been included once in each group. This accounts for the fact that the number of price tariffs is higher than the total number of boarding houses and hotels (3,409).

EXPORTS OF AUSTRIAN EMBROIDERY INCREASE EIGHT-FOLD.

It was announced at the annual convention of the Vorarlberg Embroidery Industry recently held in Bregenz, Vorarlberg, that the volume of embroidery exports in 1951 reflected a gratifying upward trend, in spite of growing difficulties. Exports increased from a value of 16,100,000 schillings in 1949 to a value of 132,000,000 schillings in 1951, or eightfold. Austria's major market for embroideries is Western Germany. Such previously active markets as Australia, Great Britain and the British Dominions of South and East Africa have imposed sharp import restrictions on this

item. Exports to hard-currency countries, such as Cuba, Canada and the United States, as well as to such free-trade nations as Venezuela and Mexico, are meeting with increased resistance.

DEADLINE FOR BUYING AUSTRIAN SECURITIES WITH BLOCKED SCHILLINGS EXTENDED. The Austrian National Bank has extended until June 30, 1953, the previous deadline which expired on June 30, 1952, for the purchase of securities bearing a fixed rate of interest for the account of persons considered to be aliens under the foreign-exchange regulations. Permission is thus extended for a year to:

1. Purchase 2% Federal Bonds of 1947 with funds from blocked bank accounts, upon order of the depositors involved, and to turn in such bonds to the Bureau of Internal Revenue as payment for increment-value taxes.

2. Purchase, with funds from blocked bank accounts, Austrian securities quoted on the Vienna Stock Exchange and bearing a fixed rate of interest (such as bonds, municipal debentures etc.), with the exception of Austrian foreign securities and the securities listed below: 2% Federal Bonds of 1947, 4% Alpen-Elektrowerke Loan of 1943 and 4% Steirische Guss-Stahlwerke Loan of 1944.

General authorization for the purchase of stocks for the account of persons considered to be aliens under the foreign-exchange regulations with funds from their blocked bank accounts will expire on December 31, 1952.

AUSTRIAN JEWISH MERCHANTS' EXHIBIT. An international export exposition sponsored by the Association of Jewish Merchants in Trade and Industry (Verband der Juedischen Kaufmannschaft des Gewerbes und der Industrie) will take place from Sunday, August 31, through September 6, in the "Marble Halls" of the Vienna Stock Exchange Building. The sample show will feature a special exhibit illustrating Austrian trade with Israel, and a fashion show. Admission to all parts of the exposition will be free.

AUSTRIAN TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDIA INITIALED.

As the result of a new trade agreement with India which was recently concluded by an Austrian delegation in New Delhi, a considerable increase in Austria's exports to India is expected. Austria will export principally steel (both high-grade and commercial grades), iron products and other metal products, machines and tools, aluminum products, magnesite and magnesite bricks, and textiles. In return, Austria will receive tea, coffee, tobacco and other Indian products, in addition to iron and manganese ore. The participation of Austrian firms in Indian government contract bid invitations was thoroughly discussed. The Austrian delegation also took advantage of its stay in New Delhi to hold talks with representatives of Burma, Thailand and Nepal regarding prospects for the expansion of trade with these countries.

AUSTRIAN TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL. The recent trade agreement concluded between Austria and Portugal in Lisbon has gone into effect for a period of six months starting retroactively from June 24, 1952. Austria will supply Portugal primarily with hardware and semi-finished products, nitrogenous fertilizer, paper, staple fiber and jewelry articles, in exchange for corn, coffee, cocoa, oil, rosin, ferro-manganese and ferro-tungsten.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION SUPPORTS RESEARCH ON HEREDITY. In 1949 the University of Vienna established a special Chair of General Biology at its School of Medical Science — the first such Chair in Central Europe. The universities of Graz, in Styria, and of Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, plan to follow Vienna's example. Moreover, general biology will soon become a compulsory subject for medical students in Austria. Austrian scientists have always attached great importance to the subject of biology, in particular to the problems of heredity. Gregor Mendel, the Austrian botanist, discovered the laws of heredity, which were first published in 1865. Prof. Erich Tschermak Seysenegg, a Viennese botanist who confirmed Mendel's laws independently in 1900, was one of the first to apply them in practice in breeding experiments with plants and animals. These laws and their application have since spread to all civilized countries, with the result that many research centers and chairs have been established in recent years. The new Institute of General Biology in Vienna is under the direction of Prof. Felix Mainx. In spite of a shortage of funds, the Institute has been provided — partly through ERP funds — with modern research equipment. It is now carrying out research in comparative genetics and on the dislocation of chromosomes in natural populations, a problem of utmost importance for research on the origins of species. These experiments are being partly financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Experimental work has also been started in evolutionary physiology and the metamorphosis of insects. A number of doctor's dissertations and papers are being written to promote the study of genetics and to establish a scientific basis for a better understanding of human heredity and eugenics among physicians.

WORLD PREMIERE OF STRAUSS' "LOVE OF DANAE" CALLED A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS AT SALZBURG FESTIVAL. The high point of this year's Salzburg Festival was reached in mid-August with the world premiere of Richard Strauss' "Die Liebe der Danae" (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin Vol. V, No. 8 of April 25, 1952). Strauss completed the opera in June 1940. The libretto, which is based on an idea by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, was written by Joseph Gregor. The opening performance was described as "brilliant" by the Austrian press, which found the chorus between the faithful and the courtiers of King Pollux, the music of Jupiter's four abandoned loves and the "soulfully melodious" solo arias and duets particularly impressive. It had been the composer's intention to create a work based on a "cheerful" chapter of mythology "with Attic grace". In Gregor's libretto, Danae (sung by Annalies Kupper) is represented as a modern and humane woman, and Jupiter (portrayed by Paul Schoeffler) as a fighter for the heart, soul and mind of Danae. Clemens Krauss conducted the performance with superb musical insight. It is a tribute to Salzburg that this last Strauss work received its

world premiere in the Festival City. The event fittingly rang the curtain down on almost fifty years of musical history which was marked by so many premieres of Richard Strauss works.

RESULTS OF AUSTRIAN GRAPHIC ART COMPETITION.

An exhibition of the successful entries in a competition of Austrian graphic art organized by the Austrian Ministry of Education and the Provincial government of the Tyrol was opened in Innsbruck in July. Sixty-three out of 600 entries from 200 artists are on view. The six prizes were awarded as follows: the Prize of the Ministry of Education to Karl Kreutzberger, a young Viennese painter; the Prize of the Province of Tyrol to Max Weiler of Tyrol, winner of the 1950 State Prize, whose modern frescoes in the Hungerburg Church near Innsbruck and in a church at Urfahr, Upper Austria, were the subject of controversy last year. The other prizes went to Werner Scholz of Tyrol, whose "Apocalypse", a series of pastel drawings, was acquired by the Vienna "Albertina" collection and to Paul Flora, an illustrator well known for his delicate and satirical drawings. All winners received special mention and the acquisition of their works by public galleries was recommended by the jury. Future plans call for the organization of similar competitions every year.

ILLUSTRATED SALZBURG FESTIVAL BOOK PUBLISHED IN AUSTRIA.

A 300-page Salzburg Festival Book, "Salzburger Festspielbuch," written by the Salzburg author Wolfgang Schneditz, has just been published by the Bergland Verlag in Salzburg. The book is dedicated to Mrs. Helene Thimig-Reinhardt, widow of the famous producer Max Reinhardt, and is illustrated with photographs of famous artists as well as with reproductions of memorable scenes from past festival performances. The work presents a survey of the development of the Salzburg Festivals since their inception. Special chapters deal with such eminent artists as Max Reinhardt, Arturo Toscanini, Bruno Walter and others who played a decisive part in making the festivals what they are today.

AUSTRIAN SCULPTRESS TUROLT AT FRANCO-AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION IN LINZ.

The "Neue Galerie" in Linz recently opened an exhibition of drawings by French sculptors, including works by Rodin, Maillol and Despiau, and of sculptures and mosaics by the Austrian sculptress Elisabeth Turolt. Mrs. Turolt has had a number of her animal sculptures erected in a number of public places in Vienna. It is worth noting that her work comprises the largest stoneware sculptures in Europe cast "as a whole." Mrs. Turolt has specialized in hollow clay or stoneware sculptures. She has also made a definite contribution towards the revival of mosaics by developing a special technique which she calls "line mosaic." It involves setting the mosaic stones according to the intended design on a board and filling in the spaces with a material that subsequently hardens. The finished product exhibits greater weather resistance than, for instance, "sgraffito".

"WALLS ARE CRUMBLING" A BOOK BY FATHER JOHN M. OESTERREICHER.

Father John M. Oesterreicher, who was born in Austria and was ordained at St. Stephen's Cathedral twenty-five years ago, is the author of *Walls are Crumbling*, which was recently published by Devin-Adair. The work, which is subtitled "Seven Jewish Philosophers Discover Christ," has been called "a book of major importance in the history of philosophy." It presents and analyzes the philosophical and religious thought of seven contemporary thinkers: Henri Bergson, Edmund Husserl, Adolf Reinach, Max Scheler, Paul Landsberg, Max Picard and Edith Stein. The author shows that although these seven grew up in the atmosphere of relativism, they finally arrived at more or less the same perennial philosophy — the great classical tradition which began with Plato and Aristotle and was handed down to us through St. Augustine and St. Thomas. *Walls are Crumbling* is not only addressed to the professional philosopher and does not only discuss the thinking of these seven scholars. It also contains their personal life histories and their spiritual adventures as they traveled from unbelief to faith.

CORNERSTONE LAYING FOR NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH AT EBENSEE.

The Protestant congregation of Ebensee in Upper Austria recently celebrated the cornerstone-laying ceremony for its new church. The site was decorated with the flags of Austria, Switzerland and the United States, since organizations from the latter two countries had contributed funds to the project. Prof. Dr. Willam expressed thanks to these countries in the course of his sermon during the open-air service.

VIENNESE PHYSICIAN CLAIMS COLCHICINE WILL PREVENT CANCER METASTASIS.

Dr. R. Stoeger, a well-known Viennese internist, recently delivered a lecture in Vienna in which he said that the metastasis of cancer can be effectively prevented by injections of colchicine, a substance derived from meadow saffron. The tumor cells stirred up during cancer operations are said to become harmless under the effect of the colchicine before they can metastasize or before there is a flare-up of the cancer.

AUSTRIAN PHYSICIAN EVOLVES NEW HORMONE THEORY.

Prof. Selye, who went to Canada as a young Viennese physician twenty years ago to accept the position of Professor of Physiology at the University of Montreal, recently delivered a lecture before the Vienna Medical Society which attracted considerable attention. Dr. Selye's theory is based on the double principle that a pathological condition involves not only the resistance and reactions of the organism, but also affects the production of hormones, on the one hand, and the tissue's hormone requirements, on the other. He believes that the relation between the pituitary gland and the cortex of the suprarenal gland is the axis around which everything revolves in pathological conditions. His theory, which is particularly applicable to the so-called "adaptation diseases", states that "stress" — the result of the tension between strength and resistance as applied

to biology — is at the basis of adaptation phenomena. This stress is created by such factors as heat, cold, overexertion, shock etc., which Dr. Selye characterized as "stressors". The organism adapts to these "stressors" by means of the general adaptation syndrome of alarm reactions, resistance and exhaustion.

ULTRASONICS CONGRESS MEETS IN BAD ISCHL. The third International Congress of Ultrasonics will be held in Bad Ischl, Austria, from September 7 to 10, 1952. Ultrasonic specialists from all over the world are expected to participate. Austria and four other countries will be members of the honorary committee. Dr. Pohlmann of Zurich, a leading pioneer in the application of ultrasonics to medicine, will speak on the "Prerequisites for and Possibilities of Dosage Requirements in the Medical Application of Ultrasonics." Another paper will discuss "Ultrasonic Treatment in Neurology". The official languages of the congress are German, English, French and Italian.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MYCOLOGY HELD IN THE TYROL. An International Congress of Mycology, attended by hundreds of scientists from Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Austria, the Saar, Sweden and Switzerland, is being held in Fritzens, in the Austrian Tyrol. The gathering which opened on August 23rd is expected to close on the 30th. Field trips to neighboring fungi-bearing areas of the Tyrol will supplement the conference discussions.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION AT THE VIENNA ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM. From September 1 to 8, the Vienna Ethnological Museum will present an exhibition of its most treasured possessions: the Mexican collection which includes the famous feather crown of King Montezuma; ancient American sculptures; precious exhibits from New Guinea and Polynesia; the very valuable collection of specimens of Pygmy civilization; and the collection of the late Austrian explorer Andreas Reischek.

PLANS FOR THE 1952-53 GRAZ MUSIC SEASON. The "Steirischer Musikverein" recently announced an ambitious program for the coming concert season. The Musikverein was founded in 1815, only three years later than the famous Vienna "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde" and once counted Beethoven and Schubert among its honorary members. Twelve major concerts have been planned: One concert each by the Bamberg Symphony orchestra, conducted by Joseph Keilberth; and the Bavarian Broadcasting Orchestra of Munich, conducted by Eugen Jochum; the remaining concerts will be given by the Graz Philharmonic Orchestra. The list of conductors includes Clemens Krauss; Ernst Marzendorfer, the Graz conductor now in Buenos Aires; Karl Randolf and Anton Lippe. The latter is scheduled to conduct both Mozart's

"Requiem" and Arthur Honegger's "Danse Macabre" on the same evening. The program also includes performances of Igor Stravinsky's "Persephone" and Frank Martin's "Cembalo Concerto."

AUSTRIAN PLAYS TO BE GIVEN PREMIERE IN GERMANY.

The coming theater season in Germany will include a number of plays by young Austrian playwrights performed for the first time in that country. Raimund Berger's "Der Schelm von Limburg", which had its Austrian premiere at Vienna's Volkstheater last spring, will be presented in Brunswick; Harald Zusanek's "Strasse nach Carvacere", which won first prize in the competition for young playwrights sponsored by the American-owned Viennese evening paper, the "Wiener Kurier," will be performed in Kiel and Nuremberg;

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Zusanek's "Warum graebst du, Centurio?" will be given at Osnabrueck; Ilse Langner's "Der venetianische Spiegel" will be part of the Bielefeld theater program; Becher's "Feuerwasser" will be presented at Goettingen and Max Mell's "Der Nibelungen Not." which was produced at the Vienna Burgtheater in 1951, will be performed at Krefeld and Muenchen-Gladbach.

VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA GOES ABROAD.

Fourteen concerts will be given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in November of this year in England, The Netherlands and Western Germany. The concerts will be conducted by Wilhelm Furtwaengler. The orchestra has also been invited to play at the Edinburgh Festivals in 1953.

EXCHANGE PERFORMANCES BETWEEN VIENNA AND PROVINCIAL THEATERS. The Vienna "Volkstheater" recently arranged exchange performances for the coming season with the Salzburg "Landestheater" and the Graz "Kammerspiele". While the "Volkstheater" company will present Ludwig Anzengruber's "Das vierte Gebot", the season's first revival, at Salzburg in October, the Salzburg "Landestheater" will perform A. Strindberg's "Nach Damaskus" in Vienna. The Salzburg company gave a performance of Stefan Zweig's drama "Jeremias" in Vienna during the recent Festival Weeks.

Three to four guest performances have also been arranged for the 1952-53 season with the Graz "Kammerspiele". This company contributed performances of J. Nestroy's "Der Zerrissene" to the Vienna Festival Weeks. These arrangements show that the Austrian provincial theaters have attained artistic standards almost equal to those of the Viennese theaters.

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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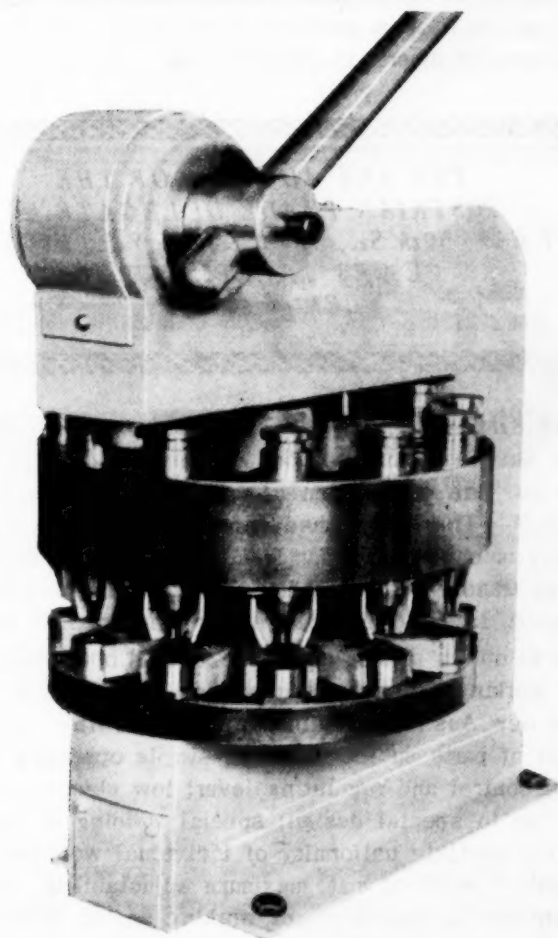
SUCCESS OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON POWDER METALLURGY IN AUSTRIA.

More than 250 participants from 17 countries, including some from the Western hemisphere, recently came to Reutte, in the Austrian Tyrol to attend the "Plansee Seminar" on powder metallurgy. The event was jointly sponsored by the Austrian Metallwerke Plansee of Reutte, Tyrol; the American Electro Metal Corporation of New York; and the Metrocutanit Ltd. Co. of London. Lecturers included Professors F. Skauny of Berlin; A.G. Smekal of Graz, Austria; J.T. Norton of Cambridge, Mass.; G.F. Huettig of Graz, Austria; A. von Zeerleder of Neuhausen, Switzerland; W. Seith of Muenster, Germany; H. Nowotny of Vienna, Austria; G.M. Schwab of Munich, Germany; H. Forestier of Strasbourg, France; G.J. Comstock, of Hoboken, N.J.; and F.V. Lenel of Troy, N.Y. Other participating scientists and technicians were Dr. R. Kieffer of Reutte, Tyrol; Dr. E. Fitzer of Vienna; Dr. R. Edwards of Manchester, England; C. Ballhausen of Krefeld, Germany; Dr. R. Kiessling of Soederfors, Sweden; Dr. E.M. Onitsch-Modl of Leoben, Austria; Dr. H.H. Hausner of New York; Dr. F.H. Clark of Washington, D.C.; and G. Ritzau of Krefeld, Germany.

Vienna's "Presse" said: "This seminar, which was organized for the purpose of achieving closer collaboration between research and technique in the field of powder metallurgy, as well as between the American and European industries, represented another contribution to the excellent reputation of Austrian research workers and technicians in the field of sintering processes both here and abroad." In metallurgical circles, the opinion was expressed that the introduction of sintering processes in the production of hard metals, to the development of which the Plansee Metal Works have made a decisive contribution, has revolutionized the entire technique of machine-cutting. The hard metal "Titanite" is used today not only for machine-cutting purposes, but also as a wear-resistant material for non-cutting shaping work in the fields of wire-drawing dies, pressing dies and stamping dies, and for drills in mining. The latest developments in high-temperature-resistant and non-scaling carbide sintering materials, the so-called WZ-alloys, for turbine blades and nozzles will undoubtedly give a considerable impetus to jet power techniques, since these materials can withstand operating temperatures of well over a thousand degrees Centigrade. The heating rods of molybdenum silicide, first demonstrated at the Plansee Seminar, which can withstand temperatures of up to 1700°C. in contact with air, will probably be of considerable importance for future high-temperature processes.

UNITED STATES LIKES AUSTRIAN CHINA AND GLASS.

The value of Austrian glass and glassware sold in the United States has risen from \$35,000 in 1949 to \$94,000 in 1950 and to \$301,000 in 1951. Exports consisted primarily of hollow glassware for household purposes, mirrors, parts of chandeliers, lighting equipment, and Christmas-tree decorations. Austrian tableware made of crystal glass has been especially popular in the U.S. as is also Austrian glass imitation jewelry, \$5,200,000 worth of which were exported to the U.S. in 1950 and \$6,600,000 worth in 1951. Products of the Augarten chinaware plant in Vienna have likewise found a highly receptive market in the U.S., more than \$100,000 worth having been sold in 1951. Names and addresses of manufacturers and/or American representatives of Austrian producers of the above-named articles can be obtained from the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 31 East 69th Street, New York City; Telephone LEhigh 5-3335.



THE VERSATILE AUSTRIAN DIE PUNCH

SUCCESS OF AUSTRIAN MILLING MACHINE. The following letter concerning a special-type Austrian milling machine was received by the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate: "The Shef Ram Type Milling Machine is one of the most versatile millers built by European manufacturers. It is most popular in tool shops working on high precision jigs, fix-

tures, dies, etc. It is a combination of a high-speed vertical and horizontal miller with motorized feed to the table. An additional quick-action hand feed is built into the table of the machine for high-production work (rack feed). We have been very successful with this machine, especially in plants and shops all over the country specializing in small instrument and die work." (1271)

AUSTRIAN TRACTORS FOR SPAIN. The Spanish official gazette announced that an import license has been granted for the importation into Spain of 55 Austrian tractors.

A NEWLY DEVELOPED VISE, manufactured in the Austrian Tyrol, has adjustable jaw inserts which may be turned or interchanged to provide clamping surfaces of varying levels of inclination, thus making it possible to work inclined surfaces easily and accurately. It eliminates the need for such accessories as hand vises, and permits secure clamping of larger pieces of work with projecting parts. Turning and interchanging of inserts is effected easily. (1262)

THE NEW ADDRESS OF THE
AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE IS
31 East 69th St., 5th fl., New York 21, N.Y.
THE NEW TELEPHONE NO. IS
LEhigh 5-3335

A NEW KIND OF WIRE-MESH WELDER has been developed by an Austrian firm. Its construction was described by experts as "the culmination of unrivaled experience and research." The design and construction of the multi-spot welding machine is fundamentally based on avoiding large sets of transformers and high electric connected loads; instead, it is provided with amply dimensioned secondary leads to obtain a fully automatic method of operation, even when working with pre-adjusted rods. Outstanding features of the new Austrian machine are the following: Only small number of parts subject to wear; simple operation by push-button control and regulating lever; low electric connected load due to special design; special welding system which ensures complete uniformity of individual weld-point, independent of width of mat; maximum adjustability, with great convenience in operation, of working speed, welding time, welding amperage, electrode pressure, and of cross-wire spacing. There is also the possibility of manufacturing mats and rolls. The machine is fully automatic, even when welding pre-adjusted rods. No water cooling and no special foundation are necessary. (1276)

MULTIPLE DIE PUNCH FROM AUSTRIA. An Austrian firm has perfected a multiple die punch, "VST 12", which has

twelve finished hole cuts in a rotary revolving head, thus enabling the punching of twelve different holes without the necessity for changing dies and matrices. The machine is normally supplied with twelve circular dies, but four edged, flat and marginal dies can be used and will, upon request, be furnished. The die-punch is therefore adaptable to any requirements. Dies and matrices can be quickly and easily changed. The dies are fastened by means of steel wedges, the matrices being secured by encircling clamps. The con-



One of Austria's new lamp creations:
WALL BRACKET LAMP
with large shade and counter-weight (1285).

struction of cleansers guarantees an absolutely rectangular sweeping of materials from the dies, thus eliminating the possibility of die breaks. When punching small and easily deformed pieces or working sheet metal close to the edge of a working piece, it is recommended that a scraper which is furnished along with other accessories be used. By revolving the rotary head, any desired hole cut can be adjusted below the pounder. The matrix holes being fairly well ahead, T-shaped or rectangular irons can also be punched. The machine casing is made of steel and is breakproof. Parts particularly affected are made of special tempered and ground steels. All parts of the machine are executed with utmost precision and are therefore interchangeable. (1272)

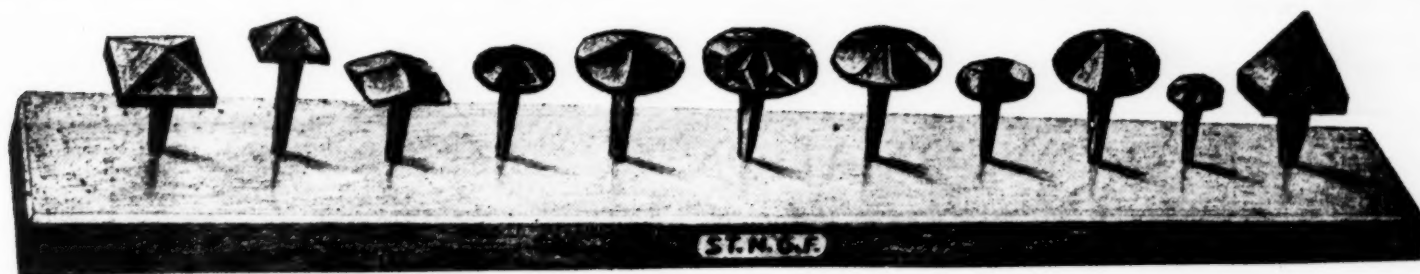
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SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF AUSTRIAN SAWS AND MACHINE KNIVES. A sample shipment of Austrian hand saws, circular saws and machine knives is on its way to New York. The goods may be inspected as soon as they arrive, and interested firms are invited to contact the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate for further details. The same Austrian firm also manufactures the following products; leather-splitting knives, band knives, circular knives, etc. for the leather industry; shearing knives, cloth-cutting circular knives and fur knives for the textile industry; Quebracho and Varlop knives, with and without grooves, for the tanning materials industry; stationary knives for the hat industry; groove milling cutters, special planing knives, etc. for the pencil industry; straight and circular rubber cutters for the rubber industry; linoleum cutters and scraping knives for the linoleum industry; fiber cutters and brush cutters for brush factories; herb cutters and wadding cutters for the pharmaceutical industry; sugar cutting knives, machetes, etc. for the sugar industry; fiber cutters and knife frames for the staple fiber industry; cutters, mincing knives, bread cutters and dough-dividing knives for the food industry; and blades for mowers, chaff cutters and beet cutters for the farm machinery industry. (1286)

PAKISTAN ORDER FOR AUSTRIA. The Pakistan Government has concluded an agreement with the Austrian Siemens & Halske Company for the establishment in Pakistan of a modern telephone and telegraph exchange. Seventy-six per cent of the new corporation's shares will be taken over by the Pakistan Government. The Austrian firm has agreed to train Pakistani personnel, and it is expected that telephone and telegraph service will be entirely in Pakistan hands within four years.

VIENNA FAIR. The Vienna International Fall Trade Fair will be held from September 7 through the 14th. American businessmen returning from the Vienna Fair are invited to contact the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 31 East 69th Street, New York City (Telephone LEhigh 5-3335), with any suggestions they may have for making the Fair still more effective.

SAMPLE FAIR OF AUSTRIAN PRODUCTS AT KABUL. An exhibition of samples of Austrian products will be organized at the Kabul Industry Fair to be held on the occasion of this year's Afghan Independence Day. Plans are now being discussed for a permanent exhibition of Austrian industrial products at Kabul.



Austrian Furniture Studs (1279).

MARKET FOR AUSTRIAN GOODS IN TURKEY. The Austrian Trade Delegate in Turkey recently reported sales possibilities in that country for the following Austrian goods: leather imitations, plastic for buttons and umbrella handles, pipelines, curtain fabrics, cigarette paper, stationery, newsprint, radio sets, typewriters, small centrifuges, diesel motors, petroleum cookers and heaters, tools, various iron products, such as strips and rods, barbed wire, tubes and screws. Also in demand are Austrian wooden shipping crates for fruit, wooden caskets, etc.

AUSTRIA PARTICIPATES IN IZMIR FAIR. An Austrian pavilion featuring manufactured goods will be set up at the Izmir, Turkey, Fair, to be held from August 20 to September 20, 1952.

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm . . .

- 1259 - offers automatic lighters with new device for easy wick replacement;
- 1260 - offers Roskopf watches at advantageous prices;
- 1261 - offers special grades of magnesite to manufacturers of electric ranges, cooking plates, etc.;
- 1263 - offers ladies' model hats;
- 1264 - offers finest Austrian men's hats, including Tyrolean hats, etc.
- 1265 - offers wooden clothes' hangers manufactured on most modern American automatic machine;
- 1266 - offers philatelic supplies at advantageous prices;
- 1267 - offers wrought-iron furniture studs, and other nails;
- 1268 - offers for production hairdressers' equipment, permanent-wave apparatus, massage chairs, toilet sets,

VISIT THE
VIENNA INTERNATIONAL FALL TRADE FAIR
September 7 through 14, 1952